The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,196.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
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line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship "SOCOTRA," 1,947 Tons, 220 H.P., Commander W. A. Stannart, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 15th May 1875, at 4 P.M.

	May 1875.		May 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY	15	Leaves Madras	30
„ Carwar	17	„ Mangalore	31
„ Naraikel	2	„ Coconada	June. 1
„ Allepie	3	„ Vizagapatam	2
„ Tuticorin	23	„ Bimlipatam	2
„ Colombo	24	„ Gopalpore	3
„ Negapatam	26	„ False Point	4
„ Pondicherry	28	Arrives CALCUTTA	6

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line for transhipment or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

P.S.—Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MUSHEIR, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Ayers, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 21st May 1875, at 4 P.M.

	May 1875.		June 1875.
Leave BOMBAY	21	Leave BUSHEH	9
„ Kurrachee	25	„ Mahomrah	9
„ Muscat	28	„ Fao	9
„ Bunder Abbas	30	„ Bushire	11
	June 1875.	„ Linga	14
„ Linga	1	„ Bunder Abbas	15
„ Bushire	3	„ Muscat	16
„ Fao	5	„ Gwadur	18
„ Mahomrah	5	„ Kurrachee	22
Arrive BUSHEH	6	Arrive BOMBAY	25

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. J. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 17th May, 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

The s.s. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Ayers, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 21st May 1875, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY THURSDAY at 4 P.M.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited.) will despatch the s.s. MALACCA, 592 Tons, 70 H. P., Commander H. I. Guy, R.N.R., as above on THURSDAY, the 20th May 1875, at 4 P.M. She will call at

Honnore.	Dwarkar.
Boria.	Malwan.
Bulnagherry.	Vingurla.
Jaytapore.	Goa (Panjim) and
Vizindroog.	Carwar.

For freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO GOA, CARWAR, COMPTA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Every Tuesday, at 4 P.M.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. Doxat, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on TUESDAY next, the 18th May at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder :—

Honnore.	Vingurla.
Bulnagherry.	Goa Panjim.
Jaytapore.	Carwar.
Malwan.	Compta.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 21th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without Wines, Beer, Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Bed and Bedding.
Suez	26	22	8	
Port Said	28	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Malta	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14 10	

Including Wines

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

ITALIAN STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

BATAVIA," to sail on TUESDAY, the 1st of June 1875.

"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, the 1st of July, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,

No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON THE 18TH MAY.

THE S. S. TEVIOT, W. C. Nisbet, Commander, well known in the Indian and China Trades, will sail as above and has been specially fitted to make the passage as usual in 30 days. The "Teviot" has excellent First-class passengers accommodation and is provided with everything calculated to ensure the comfort of passengers in a tropical climate.

A DOCTOR and STEWARDESS are carried.

Should a sufficient number of Second-class passengers offer, arrangements will be made to carry them at moderate rates.

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

OR

W. NICOL & CO.,

Bombay, 20th April 1875. Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	
				May.
BARODA	W. Fentiman.	1874	400	17th—Suez, &c.
KHIVA	C. G. Perrins.	2609	450	24th—Southampton.
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1594	250	31st—Suez, &c.
				June.
BOKHARA	W. D. Anderson	2932	450	4th—Southampton.
CHINA	G. Brooke	2010	400	11th—Suez, &c.
LOMBARDY	E. M. Gillson.	2723	450	18th—Southampton.
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson	2383	400	28th—Suez, &c.
				July.
AUSTRALIA	J. Murray	3648	600	2nd—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by Every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, May 12, 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN,

On Monday, the 17th May 1875, at 2 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. NIZAM, (2,725 tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain A. E. Barlow, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not indorsed by the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 15th May 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd May 1875.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT MACULLA, ADEN, JEDDAH, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), will despatch the S. S. AGRA, 1,907 Tons, 200 H. P., as above from Kurrachee, on THURSDAY, the 3rd June. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 12th May 1875. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(Sailing about 25th May).

THE powerful Steamer MACEDONIA, 2,273 Tons, 486 H. P., nominal, will be despatched for Liverpool, about the 25th May. The Steamer carries a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and has superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and also exceptionally good accommodation for Twenty-two Second-class Passengers.

The Macedonia averaged 10½ knots on the outward voyage and may be depended upon to make a quick passage home.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Fare to Liverpool	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
„ Suez	350	200

The Macedonia will be followed by the TRINACRIA—2,507 Tons, 424 H.P., about 4th June.
EUROPA ..... 2,277 „ 424 „ „ 2th June

and other Steamers at regular intervals.

For passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Bombay, 6th May 1875. Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship "PHRENOLOGIST," Captain J. Cowell, arriving from LONDON, are requested to send their BILLS of LADING accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIM of any kind will be PAID after the departure of the vessel unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

EWART LATHAM & CO.,

Agents Ship "Phrenologist."

Bombay, 15th May 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED WHEAT AND BEED.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 17th inst., at 2 P.M., at Carnac Bunder on account of the concerned, the

About 1,500 Bags and a quantity of Loose Wheat more or less damaged,
22 Bags of Linseed more or less damaged, landed ex Steamer Ring Arthur.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

A Deposit of 50 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down and the balance before delivery.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 15th May 1875.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Mappin's best Cutlery and Plateware, rich Cut Glassware, best Crockeryware, Tea and Coffee Service of the celebrated Limoges ware, Engravings, Chromo-lithographs and Paintings in fancy and gilt frames, richly chased real Bohemian Glass Flower Vases, a few Choice Ferns in English Pots for dining-room, an eight-day clock by J. McCabe, Royal Exchange, London, a large Musical Box Accordian, 1, 2, and light Landaus, a light English-built double-seated miniature Brougham, and few Law Books, &c., at No. 104, Malabar Hill, next to the residence of J. Melville, Esq.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, under instructions from the Mortgagee, sell by Public Auction, at the above-named place, the whole of the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., of a Gentleman proceeded to England, the same comprising a handsome cut-glass pr. handsome dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, tea and coffee service of the celebrated Limoges ware, best electro-plated table spoons and forks, mother-o'-pearl handled dessert knives and forks in mahogany cases, vegetable dishes, oblong and round waiters cruet, pickle and egg frames, ice pitcher, bread basket, toast rack decanter stands, table and chamber candlesticks, richly chased best electro-plated presentation claret mug, epergne and centre stands, &c., Mappin's best steel table cutlery, one sadly carved and well seasoned blackwood furniture, viz. dining room, pier, side, sofa and ecamp tables, beautifully carved blackwood drawing room, dressing and washing tables with marble tops, a mahogany writing table with patent lock and drawers, conversation reclining and sofa couches, (drawing room, arm and without arm, bedroom, and ca-y chairs, side board, teapoys, whatnots, blackwood and iron four post bedsteads, wardrobes, bookcases with glass doors, chiffoniers, folding screens, 1, 2, and 3 light test plated hanging argand lustres, richly chased hall lamps, glass flower vases, engravings, chromolithographs, and paintings in fancy and gilt frames, toilet, dressing and cheval glasses, a large musical box, accordian, pi-no stools, table ornaments, hanging globe and vase lamps, dispense and cookroom furniture and utensils, a few choice ferns in English pots, law books, &c.

At 2 P.M.

A light English built double seated miniature brougham with shafts and pole. A set of English made double harness.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 15th May 1875.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER, No 6, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Landed Property at Chuttree Sarung Street or Kushandarpada near Khurack.

DOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee Hajee Ally Mohomed Bin Davood Dhanger :—

All that piece or parcel of Farzeedari land or ground belonging to Meya Mahomed Salay Bin Fazlemoodin Gunkdekar together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being, without the Fort of Bombay, at Chuttree Sarung Street, or Kushandarpada, in the sub-district of Mandvee, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the house of Ahmed Noora Ghoomy, on or towards the west by the house of Jalboo Nanoo, on or towards the nor h by the sweeper's passage, and partly by the house of Ra aney Bhatia, on or towards the south by a narrow passage, the house of Rahimtoola Khoja of Nushandas eechapada, and which said piece or parcel of ground is registered in the Books of the said Farzeedar, under No. 220 and is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 19 containing by admeasurement 60 feet in length and 12½ feet in breadth be the same little more or less and formerly occupied by Cassum Dhondee Dhungur and presently by the said Mohomed Bin Davood Dhunger.

At 4 P.M.

AUCTION SALE of a land property at Macka Taback Pole within the Fort, Bombay.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will, under instruction from the Mortgagee Mithibai, widow of the late Cowasjee Shapurjee Taback, deceased, and on account and risk of the Mortgagors Hormusjee Cursetjee Ghaswalla and Jamsetjee Cursetjee Ghaswalla, sell by Public Auction, at 4 P.M., on THIS DAY, the 17th instant, on the premises, without reserve, all the right, title, and interest of the said Mortgagors in all the first storey of a house situate at Macka Taback's Pole, Fort, within the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, assessed under No. 50 and bounded as follows :—On or towards the east by a passage leading to the house, on or towards the west by the property known as the Macka Taback's Pole, on or towards the south by the property of the said Cowasjee Shapurjee Taback deceased, and on or towards the north by the property of Bai Manecckai, daughter of Nasserwanjee Manoojee Taback.

Deposit 25 per cent. at the time of sale, and the value of purchase money to be paid to the Vendor within a month.

For conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned at his Rooms at 6, Forbes Street.

If the sale should not realize the amount due on mortgage the Mortgagee will proceed to recover the balance by a public sale of another storey of the said house on a subsequent day.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property at Malabar Hill.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, of WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 P.M. on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee Mr. Dharsey Hemraz, and on account and risk of Mr. Shapoorjee Aspandjee Mestry, deceased.

All that piece or parcel of Fazundaree land or ground with the messuages, tenements, and bungalows standing thereon, assessed under No. 54, by the Municipality of Bombay and another bungalow also standing thereon, containing by admeasurement one thousand three hundred and eighteen square yards or thereabouts situate lying and being on the north side of the Ambawady Lane near the junction of Kurruck and Bridge, Malabar Hill Road, in the sub-district of Bhoolechwur, without the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the property of Madhowrao Dangy, on the west by the property of Ardeshir Khiga, on the south by the property of Jetha Doongersey, and on the south by the said Ambawady Lane, and which was formerly in the occupation of Mr. Cassumbhoy Jairazbhoy deceased.

Twenty-five per cent. deposit money will be taken at the time of sale, and for further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the room of the Undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Two handsome English built Broughams, by E. Kesterton and Davis, of Long Acre.

One new miniature Landau Sociable, for single or double horses.

One new light Palanquin Shigram.

The Property of a Gentleman.

One Buggy with lamp.

To be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,

Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 15th May 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.—THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 15th inst., at 1 P.M. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Room, No. 28, Apollo Street, by order of the Official Assignee, and in Re Vullabhoy Gopaldass, an insolvent, the following :—

1 Shigram with Horse and Harness.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 15th May 1875.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY NO. 13, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Room in Apollo Street, No 13.

A quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece-Goods, such as Grey Shirtings, T Cloths, Madapollams, Jaconets, Scarfs, Dhoties, &c.

Variety of sundry articles, consisting of glass and crockeryware, plated double-branch wall shades, five and six lights chandeliers, kerosine single and double light lamps, second-hand single and double harness, remnant pieces of broadcloth suitable for coats, silk embroidered frock and sarry, China cabinet, saddles, oilman-tores, capers, tart-fruits, onions, marmalade, isinglass, shots, gun caps, gun-powder, stopper bottles of eau-de-cologne by J. T. Piver, sewing machines, pints and quarts of champagne, Hydrabad carpets, mixed pickle, &c. &c.

Blackwood carved furniture, comprising of circular, camp, dining tables, office writing tables, drawing-room, arms and without arm chairs, chiffoniers, glass-door cupboards, dressing and wash-hand tables, mahogany double toilet glass, towel horse, pewter teapots, cruet frames, milk jugs, pewter flasks, spittoons, kerosine hand lamps, cards, spoons and forks, &c.

On account and risk of Mowarjee Cahoram Mogr-ji, and by order of Thacker Goculdas Meyjee :—

B	19 bales grey shirtings, 8¼ lbs., 39 yards 40 inches.
Queen	40 loose pieces grey shirtings, 8¼ lbs., 36 yards, 40 inches
C B	

Terms Cash on delivery of the goods.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Carved Furniture, Glass and Crockeryware, Plated Articles, &c., at the Bungalow No. 31, near the "Sion" Station.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 16th inst, at 1 P.M., Messrs DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovenamed place, the property of a gentleman, comprising handsome carved and inlaid ebony and rosewood chairs, conversation and reclining couches, drawing-room, easy and other chairs, an ottoman, pier tables, teapoys, carved chiffoniers, side tables, wardrope, dressing tables, toilette glasses, chest of drawers, book cases, a lady's writting table, lounges, carpets, and other articles and folding chairs, writing tables &c.

No catalogues, and the property is now on view.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 15th May 1875.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 P.M. precisely, Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms the following Piece-Goods and Twist, such as Grey shirtings, jaconets, prints, dhoties, chintz, &c &c.

1 bale of water twist No. 20.

By order of Messrs. F. Wright Newsom and Co and their authorised attorney and agent, Mr Muncherji Pallonji Writer, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Ruttonji Nowroji & Co.—

Per s.s. Caledonia.

R N—33-40—8 Cases white jaconets.

On account and at the risk of the underwriters—

R J C P H—272, 274, 276, 278, & 279—5 bales of grey shirtings 281, 282, & 185 3 do do.

On account and at the risk of concerned—

1 case of Turky red dhunnuck.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 15th May 1875.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece-goods.

A lot of Uniforms.

By order of the Government of Bombay.

2 Gold embroidered Sirdar Shawls.

2 Pieces Jamdanies.

Few articles of furniture such as tables, chairs, couches, ottoman, dressing and washing tables, &c.

At 1 P.M.

1 Handsome Grey Arab Horse.

1 Handsome do. Chestnut Cape do.

1 Fine Degeart, built by Collett and Co. in January 1874, and insured for 8 years.

1 Shigram.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the Share Bazaar, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Poonjabhoy, the Mortgagor, the following, viz :—

Nos. 541 and 568-606—100 Shares Mazagon Spinning Company, Limited.

The above Shares will be sold in lots of 10 each to the highest bidder, and 50 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, a Mahogany grand square piano by "C. H. Schroder," a handsome English-built Brougham by "Laurie and Marner," a strong grey Brougham horse, plants, &c., at Kumballa Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of D. Nolke, Esq. the seven compriser, cut hollow stem glassware, white and gold dinner services, best platedwares, richly open carved seasoned blackwood furniture, viz. as a set of dining table in 4 pieces sideboard, dining room chairs, screens, teapoys, circular, pier and sofa tables, easy, prudeu and drawing room chairs, full-backed conversation sofas, chiffonier, whatnot, a first-class mahogany grand square piano by Schroder, handsome plated double light argand lamps, a centre ottoman consists of 2 sofas and 2 easy chairs, handsome iron four posts bedsteads, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, child's cot and cradles, clothes and gown presses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, choice plants, &c.

At 2 P.M.

A handsome English built office Brougham by Laurie and Marner.

A handsome grey arab brougham horse.

A set of English single harness, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Serviceable Surgical Instruments.

ON FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their rooms, the property of Government.

67 Cases of servi eable surgical instruments.

The above cases will be on view from Saturday, the 15th instant.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable and English Mahogany & Rich polished Blackwood richly open carved Blackwood Household Furniture, best Plated rich Crockery and glassware, a first class Rosewood grand Square Piano by Schidmayer & sons (Buttgart, (if not previously disposed of by private contract), a First class Open Carriage, nearly new, a Handsome Mail Phaeton convertible into a waggonette by "Collett & Co.," an English built bu gy by "Silk and Sons," a pair of Chesnut Horses, over 15-1, about 5 and 7 years, a Grey Horse 14-3, about 5 and 6 years, a grey mare extremely fast, 6 years, sets of double and single harness, Ladies' and Gentlemen's saddles &c. at No. 109, Malabar Hill.

On MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, at the abovementioned place, the whole of the valuable and Handsome household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of A. Blaschecq, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 15th May 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET.—The HOUSE No. 54, Hornby Row, lately occupied by the Scottish Education Society; also stables at the rear. Apply to TREEBHOWANDASS LULLOOBHOY at Messrs. Mazbarlane and Sapsey, 5, Apollo Street.

MALABAR HILL.

THE BUNGALOW now occupied by A. Blenkiron, Esq. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

CUMBALLA HILL.

A WELL-FURNISHED BUNGALOW for six months, from 1st June 1875. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

THE BUNGALOW just vacated by Mr. O. Nolke, Esq. Rent moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

THE BUNGALOW now occupied by Mackintosh, Esq. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

FIVE RESIDENCES in Hornby Row. Rent Rs. 110, 90, 80, 75 and 75. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

FOR FREIGHT, PASSENGER, OR SALE.

OFFERS for FREIGHT or for PURCHASE of the fine first-class Schooner NELLY, of 98 Tons, Registered, built at Yarmouth, and lately coppered in September last, complete with all its belongings, and as at present lying in the Harbour, shall be received at the Office of the Undersigned. The same is open by Captain for inspection at any time during the day.

BYRAMJEE MUNCHERJEE, Dubash.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (Limited).

NOTICE.—The DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT. (equivalent to Rupees Thirty per Share) DECLARED at the ELEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be PAID on and after the Twenty-fifth of May 1875 to SHAREHOLDERS on production of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

By Order,

GEO. PUGH,

Manager in India.

Head Office, Byculla, 13th May 1875.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1836, MOTEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABEL

Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT ; And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, Seals, Bacnos Ayres, was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Oilmen's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had FROM EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEWARDESS REQUIRED for a Steamer sailing for London on 18th inst. Apply to GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

CLERK WANTED.—REQUIRED a NATIVE PORTUGUESE CLERK. He must write a good hand, be a good English Correspondent and possess a thorough knowledge of Book-keeping and Accounts and the Generathi language. Apply by letter only, with copy Testimonials, and stating Salary expected, to "BANKER," care of C. Banks, Esq., Manager, Bombay Education Society's Press, Byculla.

AUCTION SALE of the VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. of a GENTLEMAN proceeded to England.—To be SOLD THIS DAY, at 1 P.M., by order of the Mortgagee at No. 104, Malabar Hill, next to the residence of J. Melville, Esq.

Full particulars see in their Auction Sales advertisement column.

CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES.—THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 15 h instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Share Bazaar, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Poonjabhoy, the Mortgagor, the following, viz. :—

Nos. 541 and 568-606—100 Shares Mazagon Company, Limited.

Nos. 567-605—100 Shares Mazagon Spinning Company.

The above Shares will be sold in lots of 10 each to the highest bidder, and 50 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 15th May 1875.

TENDERS will be received up till FRIDAY, the 21st instant, for the SUPPLY of CAST IRON COLUMNS for the Hyderabad Spinning and Weaving Mill, delivered on the Mill premises, Hyderabad. Drawing and Specification can be seen at the Office of Mr. Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy, Civil Engineer.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers,

Hyderabad S. and W. Co., Limited.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 14th May 1875.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY, LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Chief Offices :—53, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON.

THE NEW SYSTEM OF RESERVING AND INVESTING FOR POLICY-HOLDERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES THE ENTIRE NETT PREMIUMS.

THE ONLY EQUITABLE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

HEAD OFFICE :

53, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.

CALCUTTA BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

T. M. ROBINSON, Esq., (Manager Bengal Coal Co., Calcutta.)
S. COCHRANE, Esq., (Manager Agra Bank, Limited, Calcutta.)
J. MACKINNON, Esq., (Messrs. Macneill & Co., Calcutta.)
F. J. MARSDEN, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law, Calcutta.)

Trustee of Bombay Life Fund :
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY
This is the Time Being.

Bankers :
THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Solicitors :
Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND PEILE.

Medical Referee :
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq, M.D.

Who will examine Applicants at his Residence, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, from 9-3 to 11 A.M., daily, and at the Office of the Company, from 1-30 P.M., daily.

Auditor :
T. LIDBETTER, Esq.

Agent :
J. SCOTT.

BOMBAY OFFICE :
4, HORNBY ROW.

This Company has passed the probationary period of development, and has now become a well established Office, doing larger business than was ever before transacted in the same period of time by any Life Assurance Institution, and on the 31st December 1874, possessed a current annual premium income of over £50,000.

THE GREAT QUESTION OF THE DAY IS—
How can I Assure my life with a certainty of the policy being paid at death.

THE ANSWER IS SIMPLE—
Only let the nett premiums be reserved and invested at compound interest, exclusively to meet claims under policies, and the fund will so rapidly and enormously accumulate as to make the provision for payment as certain as is death itself.

AN EMINENT ACTUARY SAYS :

"To make the system of Life Assurance complete, it has yet to be recognised that an Assurance Society is, in its very essence, less a trading company for profit to shareholders than an institution with purposes of trust for policy-holders, the trust being to receive and husband the premiums till such time as, by the discharge of the member's claim, the trust is ended as far as such member is concerned. To this end it should be enacted that every office shall each year put apart in a 'Trust Fund' a proper proportion of its annual premiums, to meet assurance risks and claims only, and not to be touched in any way for expenses, which, if need be, should come out of the shareholders' capital. The Trustees of the Fund would take care that it is pr. dently invested, so as to obtain the best rate of interest consistent with safety."

This is exactly the system adopted by the "Positive," the entire nett premiums being invested at compound interest in trust for policy-holders, and hypothecated exclusively for the purpose of paying claims under policies. The investments are made, in England, in Consols, yielding interest at the rate of about 3¼ per cent. per annum ; in India, in Indian Government Securities yielding about 4 per cent. ; in Canadian Dominion Stock, yielding fully 5 per cent.

POLICY-HOLDERS IN THE "POSITIVE" HAVE THREE DISTINCT LINES OF SECURITY :

1. The Guarantee Fund of over £51,000 Consols (one-fifth of the paid-up capital).
2. The Nett Premiums invested at compound interest as above.
3. The Capital and other Property of the Company.

THE POLICY-HOLDERS' FUNDS AMOUNTED, ON THE 31ST OCTO

COMMERCIAL NTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 14TH MAY, 1875.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed steady, but the sales only reached 12,000 bales and prices were unaltered both on the spot and to arrive.

The receipts at the American ports yesterday were 3,000 bales against the same quantity last year and 7,000 bales in 1873. Futures in New York were 3-16 cents. per lb. higher, but Mid. Uplands on the spot unchanged.

Coffee in London was again firmer, Mid. Plantin Ceylon being quoted at 6d. per cwt. higher. Other articles of general produce show no actual change.

Reuter's weekly quotations for Metals are unaltered except for Silesian Spelter, which is now given at £24, an advance of 15s. per ton.

Rupee Paper is given ¼ per cent lower all round since Monday last.

The Bank of England return for the week may be considered favourable on the whole, as notwithstanding an increase of £250,000 in discounts, the reserve has increased by a like amount and Bullion by £187,500. In the open market the feeling is evidently easy, the discount on 6 months' sight bills being quoted at 3¾ per cent. But the reserve is unquestionably at a very low figure and any symptoms of an active demand for money might necessitate an immediate rise in the Bank rate.

IN STERLING EXCHANGE here we are still without movement of any kind. The amount of bills offering is not large, but on the other hand there is an equally limited demand for Bank Bills, enabling Banks to keep up their buying rates. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 10d.	per rupee
Do	6 months' sight	1s. 10 7-16d	"
Credits	3 do	1s. 10 7-16d.	"
Documents	3 do	1s. 10 15-32d.	"

On Calcutta we have not heard of any actual business, but there are more sellers than buyers at current rates. GOVERNMENT PAPER is very quiet with, if anything, a downward tendency, but no transactions are yet reported at a decline.

The SHARE MARKET to-day has been decidedly quiet. Bank of Bombays are a quarter per cent lower, Colaba Land Shares have declined to Rs 1,205 and Spinning and Weaving Companies are dull though no lower.

COTTON is steady, but dealers owing to more liberal supplies are willing sellers at current rates. The receipts yesterday were 10,261 bales making 65,435 bales for the six days. The principal portion of the arrivals, however, still consist of Bhownuggur, Dhollera boats being largely overdue.

FREIGHTS by steamer are firm at £1 15s. for Liverpool. The Boadicea has been fixed for Marseilles at £2 for a full cargo, and there is very little disengaged tonnage now left.

By sail, Iron vessels have engaged for immediate shipment at £1-17 6 and for all May at £2-2-6 at which consignees are very firm. Wooden vessels have engaged at £1-12 6 to £1-13-9 for immediate shipment and £1-15 all the month, the latter rate being asked for immediate shipment at the close.

PIECE GOODS show no change. Holders are fairly firm, but the demand is too small to admit of prices being kept up.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value psh.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.		Cash Rates p Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,00	100	all	8 p.ct.	Agra Bank	34
22,000	1,000	all	71p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
20,000	500	all	3p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	731
5,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,200
30,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	300
40,000	2511	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	275
40,000	200	all	8 pct.	Chartered Bank of India, & China	175
40 000	250	1	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	105
80,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	500

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	100pa.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,025
200	200	1,150	0 do.	Albert Co., Kurrachee	600
100	50	all	18p.ct.	Albert Ginning Co	600
250	1,000	200000	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
188	10,000	11,000	200pa.	Apollo Press Co	3,400
125	1,000	all	...	Bellary	625
125	all	all	6 p.ct.	Borsa Company (New)	250
200	2,000	all	200pa.	Bombay Press Co	1,300
200	500	all	10 p.c	Do New	550
1,000	250	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	147
400	1,000	all	40 p.c.	Carwar Company	850
250	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	1,200
500	1,000	all	175pa.	Colaba Press Co	3,850
500	300	all	Nil	Dhollera F. & G. Co	200
252	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,125
100	5,000	all	200	Fort Press Co	2,600
200	2,000	2,700	18 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	3 0
250	500	all	100 pa.	French Press Co	450
1150	...	1,400	100 pa.	Imperial Press Co	1,000
2125	400	400	60 pa.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	450
600	1,000	800	...	Nirol Press Manuf Co Ld	1,200
500	...	1,500	60 pa.	Princeof Wales Press	300
250	500	all	100 pa.	Sassoon Press Co	550
400	50	75	135 pa.	Scinde Press Co	420
12	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	800
12	250	all	12 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	1,000
450	1,000	...	100pa.	Volkart's United Press Co	500

* Per share for the half year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218	9 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consol. 4 per Cent.	246
...	£20	13 14	6	do. Do. New £20 Shares	128
...	£10	6½ 7	3	do. Ditto	72
...	£20	21 12½		do. Ditto	32
...	£100	1,000		do. B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,100
...	£18	19½ 19	12	do. Do. New £18 Shares	229

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	6	Colaba Land Co	1,205
7,000	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	105
1,250	2,000	2,000	220 p.	Mazagon Land	700
6,000	1,400	all	132 p.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	145

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	1,250	all	100	Alexandra pinning	1,200
800	5,000	all	200	Alliance Spinning	2,850
300	2,000	500	...	Bhownuggur M. & F. C	1,700
500	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,005
240	150	150	60	Broach Mills	185
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	900
2,500	2,000	all	100 p.	Dharamsey Spinning	1,300
1,200	1,25	all	100 p.	Fleming S. & W. Co	1,040
1,200	1,000	all	100 pa.	Great Eastern	1,125
700	1,000	all	100	Hindustan S. & W. Co.	1,040
750	1,000	all	100 p.	Jeevraj Balloo Mills	1,105
...	...	800	...	Khandesh Spinning	1,150
...	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	900
...	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	900
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,120
1,050	1,000	all	100 pa.	Morarjee Spinning	1,125
4,000	625	all	30 pa.	Oriental	650
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	650
110	1,000	200	200 p.	Soonderdas Spinning	1,105
500	1,000	250	25 p.	Do. do. 1/4 share	270

* Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

...	...	25	12½	...	Bank of Calcutta	1
...	...	...	...	...	Eastern India Bank	1

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	15,000	1,500	260 pa.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,575
1,000	50	all	4 p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	300	37½ p.ct.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	120
...	750	100	8 p.ct.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	50	all	4 p.ct.	Mechanics' Build'g Co.	18
1,000	500	all	7 p.ct.	Treacher & Co	300
...	250	all	4p.ct.	Vingas Patent Slip Co	25

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 8th May 1875.

	Open, 1,278½ Miles.	Rs. a. p
Coaching		1,11,197 7 0
Merchandize		4,49,439 0 0
Electric Telegraph		764 0 0
Municipal Taxes		610 0 0
	Total Rs.	5,53,907 7 4
Corresponding week last year, open 1,278½ miles	Total Rs.	4,70,092 2 10
	Increase Rs.	83,005 4 6

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Sett KHERSONEE, 1,710 tons Captain J. Ellison, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 5,703 bales cotton, 15,959 cwts linseed, and 483 cwts rapeseed.

THE P. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Kurrachee, 510 tons Captain R. J. Scott, arrived in harbour yesterday from K Goses and Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers.—Mr. G. J. Pope, Mr. H. Carson, Mr. J. McCampbell, Mr. Guperty, and two hundred and sixty-eight deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. BURMAH, 675 tons, Captain T. Sanders, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers.—For Kurrachee—Hajee N. Mahomed, Hajee Jukeree, Mr. Sedek Esmail, Mr. John Brand, Sarg and Mrs. Mosliay and two children, and Mr. G. E. Cotes and servant. For Bussorah.—Mr. Ich ... Abdoola and servant. For different ports.—Sixty-two deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. Geelong, 1,159 tons, Captain C. FRASER, which arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Southampton (April 15th) via the Suez Canal, brought the English Mail and the following cargo :—1,493 packages cotton piece goods, 73 packages twist, 6 cases boots, 37 cases copper, 5 casks glassware, 35 packages wine and spirit, 21 packages cochineal, 15,339 bars iron, 10 cases whiskey, 13 cases umbrellas, 125 boxes tinplates, 41 packages tobacco, 40 cases brass, 3 boxes false pearls, 3 cases brandy, 53 packages papers, 3 cases champagne, 79 packages wine, 30 kegs paint, 35 bottles quick silver, 30 packages confectionery, 89 packages provision, 72 packages oilmanstore, 9 casks beer, 1 bag coffee, 7 cases saffron, 2 packages almonds, 54 packages ivory, 27 boxes silver, 12 boxes specie, and 1,575 packages merchandize.

ARRIVAL.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Kurrachee(s)	Scott	Kurrachee, May 10.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Statelie	Lorensen	Moulmein.
	Lady Lycett(s)	Nutt	Liverpool.
	Burmah(s)	Sanders	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The Ship Khersonese, Ellison, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—Steamer Beadicia, to Marseilles.

Steamer Kurrachee, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

May.	DEPARTURES.		
10	Meinam(s)	...	...
	Centaur	...	...
	Queen of India	...	...

MADRAS.

May.	ARRIVAL.		
11	Chyebassa(s)	...	...

DAILY IMPORTS—MAY 14.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Blenheim s, 100 cases copper sheets, Ritchie Steuart & Co.; 25 barrels steel, C F Mitchell & Co.; 50 cases copper sheets, B & A Hormusjee.

Palestine s, 4 cases printing ink, Abdoolally Meya Shumffally; 3 cases tobacco, Killick Nixon & Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Macedonia s, 2 cases philosophical instruments, and 25 sheets lead, Forbes & Co.

FROM BOSTON.

Edward Kidder, 450 barrels resin, and 200 cases kerosine oil, Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia s, 2 barrels brandy, Ardaseer Curreejee Dady & Co

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s, 55 cases brandy, L Sibelle & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Bianca, 300 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 79 bales cotton, Ewart Latham & Co.

Ellen Bates, 200 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co.; 12 bales hides, Edward Bates & Co.

Stawell Browne, 200 bales cotton, Remington & Co.; 50 bales cotton, M. Nusserwanjee & Co.; 413 cwts hemp, K Muthoora.

Dreadnaught, 100 bales cotton, The L A & A Co.

Louisa Fletcher, 189 cwts hemp, J Parsotum; 129 bales cotton, M Nusserwanjee and Co.

Grampian, 100 bales cotton, T Namedass; 250 bales cotton, The L A & A Co.

Bargany, 28 bales cotton, The L A & A Co.; 200 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

Blair Atholl, 1,200 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers.

City of Richmond, 100 bales cotton, J Varria; 500 bales cotton, M Mauncjee & Co.

Long Shaw s, 6 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.; 100 bale* cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 52 bales cotton, D D Ghandy; 94 bales cotton, R Motichund.

Palestine s, 5 bales cotton, N Khuttow; 100 bales cotton, B Chutoorbhooj; 84 bales cotton, C Harry & Co.; 60, bales cotton, Ewart Latham & Co.; 50 bales cotton, Henry Beck & Co.; 120 bales cotton, N Morarjee; 56 bales cotton, M Nusserwanjee & Co; 186 bales cotton, N Soondeerjee; 300 chests opium, Ewart Latham & Co.

Bellona s, 100 cwts coir fibers, K Oka; 24 cwts coir fibres, H Cassiram; 12 bales wool, V Vencanjee; 200 bales cotton, H Thavoor & Co.; 500 cwts linseed, K Moorarjee; 50 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.; 82 bales cotton, V Luckmon; 55 bales cotton, Felly & Co.; 28 bales wool, C Nuthoo.

Macedonia s, 200 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.; 104 bales cotton R Vurjeevandass; 100 bales cotton, S L Mcenaghten; 116 bales cotton Framjee Sands & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co.; 100 bales wool K Toolseedass.

Celia s, 50 bales wool, C Luckmedass; 70 bales cotton, P Jeychund; 22 bales cotton, C Ludha; 500 bales cotton W Nicol & Co.; 500 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co.; 1 ton old iron, Remington & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Teviot s, 6 cwts gum, and 1½ cwts vermillion, and 34 cases M of P shells, R Allirana; 14 cases P feathers, C Chandabhoy; 205 cwts linseed, and 57½ cwts sunnhulidee, M Nuthoo.

Woodburn s, 120 cwts myrabollams, and 200 cwts balda' D Govindass; 200 bales cotton, Vinay & Co.; 1703 cwts linseed, Alsen Riebe and Co.; 2091 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon & Co.; 275 cwts galls, M Nuthoo.

War Spirit, 750 cwts rapeseed, Finlay Scott & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Baroda s, 115 bags coffee, P and O Co.; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

Dido s, 300 bales cotton, B I S N Co.; 150 bales cotton Peel Cassels & Co.; 530 bags coffee and 17 bales hides, B I S N Co.

FOR VENICE.

Dido s, 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brother; 200 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Tabor, 400 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

Irwell, 28 cwts pepper, 1½ cwts linseed, 3 cwts, wheat, Vinay & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Pearl of India, 8,500 cwts linseed, Ewart Latham & Co.

FOR MASSILLES.

Baroda s, 309 bags coffee, and 172 bags pepper, P & O Co

FOR SUEZ.

Dido s, 65 bags pepper, B I S N Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nizam s, 45 bales twist, B Khanjee & Co; 744 cwts sharkfins, H Abdoola; 7 cwts bedellium, C Heerjee; 60 bales twist, C Ebram; 342 cwts fennel seed, C Heerjee; 20 chests opium, R Chimjee & Co; 26 chests opium, H A Emgail & Co; 15 chests opium, E J Abraham; 31 chests opium, S E Sassoon; 168 chests opium F D Sassoon; 15 bales cotton, Finlay Scott & Co; 174 bales cotton, J Peerbhoy; 50 bales cotton, H E Esse 14 chests opium, Tata & Co; 13 chests opium, E Noordin & Co; 10 chests opium F Hormusjee and Co 223 bales cotton, N Kesowjee & Co; 5 cases peacock feathers, B Bhoga; 62 bales twist, E J M A Khalock; 18 bales cotton wast, R Ramchunder; 130 chests opium, David Sassoon & Co; 5 chests opium, C Bomanjee and Co; 22 chests opium, S Dowlatram; 20 chests opium, H A N Momed; 33 chests opium, A Hubibbhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nizam s, 7 chest opiums, S Sabhagmull; 14 chests opium, F Hormusjee & Co.; 209 chests opium, N Kesowjee & Co.; 15 chests opium, G Chajooram; 14 chests opium, B Joomkha; 23 chests opium, T Setaram; 14 chests opium, G Sindaney; 10 chests opium, G Koonjlall; 12 chests opium, C Bomanjee and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 12.

Kemball, Col, Bombay 15th Regt N I, on leave, from Malligaum.

MAY 13.

Clews, Sub-Conductor, Bombay R A, from leave, from England.

Marshall, Riding Master, Bengal 9th Lancers, on duty from England.

Madden, Col, Bengal 61st Light Infantry, on leave from Fyzabad.

Faithful, Lieut, Madras R A, on duty, from England.

Lyster, Lieut, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Rajcote.

MAY 14.

Barlow, Lieut Col, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Meerut.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 14.

Smith, Lieut, Bengal R A, on duty, to Meerut.

Marshall, Riding Master, Bengal 9th Lancers, on duty, to Seolkote.

Merriman, Col, Bombay R E, on duty, to Poona.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette, May* 11.)

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of a beneor from their stations per

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Capt J W Hindle, S C, Offg District Engineer, Vizagapatam, privileges leave for one month and nineteen days, under Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Right Reverend the Bishop has granted the Reverend T Foulkes, Chaplain of Bangalore, privilege leave for three months, from or after the 27th instant.

The Right Reverend the Bishop has granted the Reverend J McKee, Acting Chaplain of Mercara, privilege leave for two months, from the 20th ultimo, under Section 12, Supplement E, of the Civil Leave Code.

The Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointment:—

Col Vicent Shortland, Offg Comdt, 30th Regt N I, to be Lay Trustee at the French Rocks, vice Lieut-Col Clement Smith.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The Hon D Arbuthnott, Actg 3rd Member of the Board of Revenue, resumed his seat on the forenoon of the 6th instant.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

G O G No 317, dated 4th May 1875, permitting Brevet-Col E B Ramsay, of the Staff Corps, to retire from the service, under the provisions of G O G G No 1 of 1875, is cancelled.

The Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Surgn Maj Patrick Gerald Fitz Gerald, M D, F R C S I, to be Surgeon-Major, with permanent rank, from the 15th May 1875, Depy Surgn-Genl W Johnston, whose tour expires subject to His Majesty's approval.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Capt W N Wroughton, Staff Corps, Qr-Mr 7th Regt N I on furlough on medical certificate for two years, under the regulations of 1851, and to embark from Madras.

The Board of Revenue have granted one month's privilege leave, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, to Mr L Moore, Actg Head Asst Collr of Madura, to be availed of on or after the 1st June next.

Mr G Rodrigues, Senior Indexer, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month, in extension of the leave notified at page 703 of the *Fort St George Gazette*, dated 13th April 1875.

Sub-Asst H J Bullock, of No 8, North Arcot Survey Party, has been granted privilege leave of absence for forty-one days, under Section 12 of the Rules, from the date of availing it.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The Director of Public Instruction has granted privilege leave of absence to Mr I. Garthwaite, Insptr of Schools, 4th Divisio for three months, from the 22nd May 1875, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, under Section 12, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mails close.	After packet
United Kingdom	May 17	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M
Kurrachee	" 14	11 A.M.	12 A.M
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	" 14	11 A.M.	12 A.M
Australian	" 29	3-30 P.M.	No after packet.
China	" 13	3-30 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	June 4	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	" 4	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice of the 9th May last, it is notified that as the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Monday soon after 7 P.M., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Registered Letters if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under :—

	7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday	May 17	Monday	May 31
"	" 21	Friday	June 4

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless spet ally marked by the senders for transmission by any other rout and conformations conditions, be forwarded via South ampton.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries tioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas Pie.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8 6	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9 4	9 0

CHINA MAILS.

Canna and Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows :—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Monday	May 17	Monday	June 14
"	" 31	"	" 28

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Saturday ..... May 29. 3 P.M. Saturday ..... June 26

In accordance with the above Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Regular Mails.		*Supplemental Mails.*	
Monday	June 4	Monday	May 17
"	July 2	"	June 14

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritime Company; but as the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

(THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.)

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

KILLEN—May 13th, at Bombay, the wife of Jas. J. Killen, Inspector Bombay City Police, of a son.

DEATH.

BONNER—May 11th, at Broach, Mr. James Bonner, Engineer Mofussil Company, of remittent fever, aged 40 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

STRANGE.—May 11th, at Nungumbaukum, Mrs Lumedon Strange, of a daughter.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1875.

WE cannot help saying that it is much to be regretted that up to the present time no Gaekwar, in succession to Mulharrao, has been placed upon the throne of Baroda. The present interregnum must have the effect of unsettling men's minds, and setting mischievous people to the congenial task of suspecting and misrepresenting the motives of the Government of India. As it is possible that the delay we complain of is unavoidable, or at least due to the Government of India's determination to be absolutely correct in the decision it may come to upon the titles to the *gadee* of the Khandeish branch of Peelajeerao's dynasty, we desire to say nothing now that might tend to weaken the hands of the authorities, who, we are convinced, have plenty to do in the effort to evolve order from the chaos of Baroda affairs; but we, nevertheless, may be allowed to express the hope that a few days more will see the end of an interregnum as unsatisfactory as it may be dangerous. Sir Richard Meade and Sir Madhava Rao have their hands full of work of a formidable description, and day by day the fact is becoming more apparent that up to this time there has been nothing like regular government maintained in the provinces, everything having been left to Providence, or at all events to be moved and acted upon by the passions of individuals in authority. The

"Good old rule, the simple plan
That he should take who has the power,
And he should keep who can"

was in force, and the consequence was that the ryots, being the weakest part in the economy of the State, got the worst of the struggle. Myrmidons from the Palace of Baroda, sent forth with no more specific instructions than that they were to bring home money, went out accordingly and plundered. The poorest, who had least means of resisting the oppression practised upon them, became bitterly discontented, and perchance went off to the hills to lead the life of outlaws, just as many of the peasants did who, two or three centuries ago, objected to the authority of the Mahomedan Kings at Ahmedabad. The ryots could not, in many instances, afford to remain on their over-assessed lands, and the traders, who to some extent depended for their welfare upon the prosperity of the agricultural population, became discontented. Even the military classes, whom one would think it would have been the Gaekwar's best policy to conciliate, were not treated justly. The greater part of the wealth of the State was drained perforce into the central treasury in Baroda, whence it flowed in streams, not for the good of the people, but to carry vice and corruption and fertilise only the fortunes of the panders and sycophants who served Mulharrao Gaekwar. This is the wretched state of affairs which is now exercising the ability and temper of the present authorities in Baroda, and no one can say he does not wish them joy of their labours. That the claims against the State by the sirdars and military classes generally are very considerable, was known some time ago, one of the subjects of inquiry before Sir Richard Meade's Commission being the grievances of these people. Strenuous endeavours are now being made to discharge some of their claims, and we believe that the payment to them of as much as 23 lakhs of rupees, as arrears, has already been sanctioned. As a matter of fact, notwithstanding that certain classes in Baroda were so anxious the other day, when the disturbances took place, to believe that the British Government intended to deal unjustly towards both the throne and the rights of the people, an order had been given to the treasury to pay the sirdars and military classes Rs. 8,00,000, it being considered that this sum, if thrown into circulation in Baroda, would have a very beneficial effect. When some of the rioters appeared in the palace that day, or surged round the door of the treasury, the treasurer and his men were actually inside preparing to disburse the eight lakhs of rupees, and, if the mob had persisted in their intention to loot the treasury, they must have made a considerable haul of booty, while great must have been the disappointment of the sirdars who had been provided with orders on the Treasury for certain portions of their arrears. The inquiry into the claims of the sirdars and military classes is now nearly completed, and the large amount of deficiencies they have proved in their favour show that they were justified in the attitude of opposition they assumed towards the durbar of which Mulharrao and Nana Khanvelkur were the high priests. An inquiry is also being made into the complaints of that other large class of Baroda malcontents—the agriculturists. A provisional settlement on the land will soon be completed; as time permits more scientific measures will be taken to adjust the State's claims upon the soil. There is already no doubt that the agricultural classes had substantial grievances against the recent Government of Baroda, for their lands would appear to have been assessed upon no principle whatever, while the means of taking revenue from them was neither more nor less than extortion. The attention of the authorities has also been directed towards the preservation of peace in the northern districts of the State, where the Bheels reside—a semi-agricultural semi-barbarous set of people who frequent the hills and jungles, and sally forth occasionally with their bows and arrows, in the use of which they are very expert, in quest of plunder. The Bheels have a character for lawlessness in Guzerat, and, if a disturbance is ever apprehended, it is always asked whether or not the Bheels have anything to do with the matter. The other day Captain Crawley was looted by the Bheels on the road between Deesa and Ahmedabad, and left with very little clothing wherewith to make an entry into civilised society; and our Baroda correspondent, as a proof of their audacity, mentions the rumour that on Monday night last they killed a ghorawalla within a mile and a half of the camp. It is probable that the Bheels, who have been looting and burning villages in the vicinity of Putten, near Ahmedabad, are the cause of the order to the men of the 3rd N. I. Regiment to hold themselves in readiness for immediate action. To quell this tribe, who vary tilling the soil by cultivating the acquaintance of other people's pockets, Sir Richard Meade sent Captain Lynn to the more disaffected districts with a small force of Gaekwaree troops. The Sooba of the districts, whose hands were thus strengthened, has since written to Sir Richard Meade that the people have now settled down to ways of peace, that the revenue is coming in as regularly as the circumstances will permit, and that affairs generally have taken a favourable turn. Considering that hitherto the administrative arrangements of the late government of Mulharrao have been such as almost to drive the people of the provinces into rebellion, it is marvellous that more anarchy has not had to be met by Sir Richard Meade and his co-operators in authority. It may be said, notwithstanding even the recent riot in the city, that the conduct of the inhabitants of the State during the recent crisis has been wonderfully good.

We have now indicated the serious difficulties with which the authorities in Baroda have to deal. Of course there are others which are matters of detail, more or less tedious, but those we have touched upon are the more serious. We grant their importance; we grant the calls they have upon the deep consideration of the Government of India; but we would again express the hope that the most important matter of all—the installation of a Gaekwar on the throne of Baroda—may be delayed no longer than has already been unfortunately the case. The idea of seating Jumnabaee's daughter on the throne as a representative of Khunderao's line was a remarkably good one, and for the time being, assisted by the presence of British troops in Baroda, it has been successful; but it cannot satisfy the people much longer, and, though we have heard of no openly-expressed dissatisfaction at the present unhappy delay in electing a Gaekwar, it is impossible not to believe that the matter is discussed in bazaars and in private circles. It is every day becoming more apparent that it is a thousand pities the claims of the Khandeish family were not inquired into before the removal of Mulharrao from Baroda.

IF a late telegram is to be depended upon, there is reason to believe that a change in the competitive system by which Civil Servants are supplied to India is in contemplation, and that candidates will only be eligible at the comparatively advanced age of 25 years. The object of this alteration is no doubt to withdraw from the schools and crammers the monopoly which they have for some years virtually enjoyed, and to give to the Universities something like the same chance which they successfully utilized in the early days of competition, and so far there cannot be the slightest objection to the scheme; but it may be doubted whether under present circumstances Government would be much benefited by the accession to the junior ranks of men older than the last recruits, and whether the prospects of the service are so bright as to attract men who have already passed through the discipline of an University course.

It is assumed that the two years' preparation at home will be retained, and that candidates will be eligible for the first examination up to the age of 23 years, at which the bulk of University students have graduated, so that there is evidently an opening for such men if they choose to avail themselves of it, and their services are once more at the disposal of the Indian Government if this news is true. Now, as to the intellectual fitness of men of 25 who have taken University degrees, and whose minds have received the culture inseparable from such a course of education, there can hardly be two opinions. By their success in the examination they have proved the capacity of their receptive faculties, and the experience of an extra year or two has or ought to have given to their judgment somewhat more solidity and value as compared with that of men two or three years their juniors. But this superiority has its drawbacks. When Civilians arrive in India, they have to go through the drudgery of an immense amount of routine work which has often very little in it to interest them, and is much more effectually grappled with by the energy of youthful spirits excited by the novelty of the labour than by the exercise of calm reflection and acute reasoning powers. The great charm of Indian district life, at the outset, for all except a few philosophical spirits, is doubtless the realization of a boyish ideal of a life of more or less adventure, of a life passed not according to the formal canons of civilization, but in the glorious liberty of the jungle, and of work tempered with play of the most agreeable kind. The visions of boyhood have not altogether faded from the brain of the man of 25, but there can be no doubt that the youth of 20 will throw more heart into his efforts to realise them, and will be less disposed to be critical as to the amenities of the district in which his lot is cast than the older man. Hence the favourable impression which each receives is more permanent in his case, and he is more contented, and on that account more likely to settle down to his work with genuine interest. Moreover, the sense of subordination is stronger if he has been caught fresh from school. He has hardly learnt to think for himself, and is willing to accept orders and execute them without a misgiving as to their policy or impolicy, not because he is incapable of judging, but because the habit of obedience has not yet been lost, and authority is still with him something more than a name.

It should not be inferred from the above remarks that the older man is likely to fail conspicuously in subordination, but it must be admitted that it is more difficult for a man to submit to restraint after having enjoyed comparative independence for some years, than it is for one who has never been fairly his own master to continue under the yoke. Obedience, which is almost a free-will offering in the one case, is a surrender in the other, and, if reason and duty do not point in the same direction, the feeling of compulsion must be more or less galling. It would, however, make little difference to Government whether their junior servants were 25 or 20 years of age, if they could ensure that promotion should be steady, and that the time which men have to spend in learning the details of their profession should not be unreasonably prolonged, for on these points the contentment of the class depends; and here it may be worth while to consider very briefly the prospects of the Bombay Civil Service, as it stands at present, and to see whether they are such as to give it any chance of competing with other professions for the suffrages of University men. According to the latest list there are 168 members in the

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

NOTE FROM ENGLAND TO GERMANY.

LONDON, 14TH MAY.

During the recent alarm concerning the unsatisfactory state of relations between France and Germany, England sent to the latter a communication expressing a very decisive opinion respecting the maintenance of peace. To this a friendly and satisfactory reply has been received: France has thanked England for the friendly attitude adopted.

The Czar has gone to Ems. A perfect understanding exists between Germany and Russia.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

The Oxford University has resolved to arrange that a residence at Oxford shall be selected for candidates for the Indian Civil Service, and to provide the necessary special teaching.

The Vice-Chancellor has been authorized to request the Secretary of State for India to take into consideration the selection of candidates at such an age as will allow them a three years' course at the University before proceeding to India.

LONDON, 13TH MAY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.

Surats quiet but unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera 5¼.	
Exchange on India	1s. 9¼d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	93
4½ do do	94
5½ do do	100
3 per cent. Consols for account	94½
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	102
Bar Silver	57

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes ...	£8,000,000 Inc. £250,000
Bills discounted.....	£19,187,500 Inc. £250,000
Bullion	£21,125,000 Inc. £187,500

The sum of £33,000 has this day been withdrawn from the Bank of England, destination unknown.

Arrival—Prince Soltykoff.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 14TH MAY, 3-20 P.M.

French mail steamer Meikong, from China, arrived.

SIR R. TEMPLE left Darjeeling for a short tour in the interior on Thursday last.

A TRIAL TRAIN from Trichinopoly ran over to Madura for the first time on the 20th of last month.

WITH reference to the proposal to restore Lord Byron's tomb at Newstead, a correspondent of the *Times* calls upon Dean Stanley to let the poet's body be removed to Westminster Abbey.

THE new lighthouse at the entrance of the Straits of Malacca is approaching completion, and the light will most probably be displayed by the end of July or beginning of August. The light tower is to be thirty-five yards in height.

THE Punjab Government have made arrangements for reorganising the management of the various institutions for the education of the children of Europeans and Eurasians which have been established at Lahore, placing them on a proper and permanent footing.

SIR DOUGLAS FORSYTH and Colonel Horace Brown, arrived in Calcutta on Tuesday morning. Captain Forsyth, who accompanies his father to Mandalay, was expected from Hazarebaugh on Wednesday. Sir Douglas will probably leave Calcutta for Rangoon on Monday.

SOME delay has occurred in putting up the machinery of the Alpha Gold Mine Company, Limited, owing to the sickness of the engineer who accompanied the machinery from Australia; but it is probable, the *Nellgherry Courier* states, that all will be ready to commence operations in about five or six weeks from this.

THE *Englishman* hears that Mr. S. C. Bayley, Commissioner of Patna, who has lately returned from three months' leave, on furlough at the expiration of three months, Mr. C. T. Metcalfe, who lately officiated for Mr. Bayley, has taken leave for three months, and on his return from leave, he will again officiate as Commissioner for Mr. Bayley.

CHOLERA is still prevalent in the districts of Unao and Fyzabad, in Lucknow it is decreasing; while in Sitapur there was rain on the 2nd instant, and in the latter district a few showers fell on the 3rd also. The rain has done considerable good to the sugar-cane, and it is to be hoped that it will also prove beneficial to the public health.

THE Tartar population of the Crimea is reported to be seriously diminishing. The obligation of military service leads large numbers of male adults to take flight into Turkey, and the small-pox, moreover, is committing great ravages. No sooner is a child vaccinated by a surgeon than the parents suck out the lymph lest the young Mussulman should have any impure Christian blood in him.

THE Madras papers think that the Duke of Buckingham, the new Governor of Madras, "will hold the post as a means of training for the Viceroyalty." This rumour is not confined to Madras. The Duke is a widower, having lost his wife last year. He has three daughters aged respectively 23, 22 and 19 years. Their names are Lady Mary, Lady Anne, and Lady Caroline Jemima Elizabeth, Temple-Nugent-Brydges-Chandos, Grenville.

CAN it be possible that Lord Northbrook is one of the believers in the identity of the convict Orton with Sir Roger Tichborne? Mr. Whalley, we see, stated in the House of Commons, in speaking of a petition about the convict, that, if the noble lord, the Viceroy of India, were in England, he would have asked him for his signature, as Lord Northbrook had placed his name in a subscription list on behalf of Tichborne immediately under that of the noble lord who subscribed £5.

THE *Philadelphia Ledger* says that Mark Grayson, who has undertaken to walk round the world, was to start from the City-hall, New York, on Saturday, April 3, and return to the same place on Thursday, November 23, 1876. The distance included in the entire route is 19,220 miles, which will require from him a daily walk of a little over 32 miles. He is to do much of his journey on board ocean steamers, but has each day to perform his regular distance just has if he was on shore.

AN estimate has been made by the Public Works Department, Madras, of the cost of making a railway from the Neilgherries *via* the Coonoor Ghaut, and it is considered that a railway could be constructed between Mettapollium and Coonoor sufficient to accommodate the present and any increased traffic which is likely to exist for £260,000 on the Fell system, and for £187,000 on the Rigi system. It is therefore probable that this line will at no very distant time be constructed.

PEOPLE who buy "rare china" at home ought to be on their guard against frauds, for, according to the *Staffordshire Advertiser*, some of the London dealers in Mrs. Malaprop's "articles of bigotry and virtue" are improving the occasion of the old China mania by having made in the Staffordshire potteries considerable quantities of 'genuine old' Chelsea, Dresden, Worcester, and numerous other varieties coveted by collectors. A large quantity of forged Sevres china has also been thrown on the English market.

THERE is a rumour at Simla, says the Lahore paper, that the proposal of making a Member of Council a Minister of Education, who should devote himself to this branch, is likely to resolve itself into a Secretary to Government in the Educational Department, and that the Home Secretary will be entirely relieved of such matters. Mr. J. G. Cordery, C.S.I. whose distinguished scholarship has placed him in the first rank of civilians, who have come to India under the competition system has been mentioned as amongst the most likely nominees for the post.

THE Ootacamund paper says that the Coffee crops of Wynaad promise better than they have done for many years past. In the south, on the Vythery side, the long-expected "bumper" appears to have come at last; in the north the prospects of the crop are said to be excellent; in the south-east they are also good. There is a noticeable peculiarity with regard to the early rains of this season and last; instead of coming from the east as they used generally to do, they have come from the south-west, thus favouring districts that formerly could hardly reckon on early showers, and depriving others of the rain that was looked upon as certain.

AT the sale of Mr. Sam Mendel's collection, the very interesting sketches of the Indian Mutiny Campaign, by Mr. Lundgren, were put up according to announcement in one lot at the price of 3,000 guineas, which was stated to be Mr. Mendel's reserve upon them; an advance of 50 guineas being bid, and there being no further advance, the whole collection was knocked down at the price of 3,050 guineas to Mr. Edward Hermon, M. P. for Preston. An onyx pipe carved as a negro's head, set with brilliants and ruby, with gold cover and long stem, and a pipe cleaner with a negro bust *en suite* presented by Tippoo Sahib to Lord Cornwallis sold for £278.

A PAMPHLET, attributed to General Todleben, has appeared at Brussels, entitled "*L'Angleterre et les Petits Etats à la Conference de Bruxelles.*" It gives an account of the barbarous way in which England carried on war during the last century, and contends that its military weakness, as compared with the great Continental Powers, which its Government studies to conceal as far as possible, is the reason why England refused to take part in a second Conference. It maintains that the Eastern Powers, far from being gainers by the new Code, which almost exclusively favours the attacking party, would give up considerable advantages. It shows, however, that most of the small States made large reservations with regard to the acceptance of the Code.

TELEGRAPHING on the 22nd ultimo, the Paris correspondent of the *Times* says:—"The height reached by the Zenith balloon is not yet known, the barometer which records it not having yet been submitted to the Academy of Sciences; but it appears from a statement made by M. Fremy at his last meeting that the aeronauts had previously been placed by M. Paul Bert in the iron laboratory of the Sorbonne with the air so rarefied as to represent a considerable altitude. The rarefaction of 6,000 metres affected M. Croce-Spinelli so that oxygen had to be given him to inhale and that of 7,000 metres made his right ear black and produced a feeling of suffocation, M. Sivel also suffering; but the oxygen removed these symptoms. The constant inhalation of oxygen, therefore, was necessary if they ascended beyond 7,000 metres. The tube should have been fixed to their mouths so that they breathed only with it. M. Fremy believes that the effect of the sudden bound of the balloon on the gases within the body was the cause of death. M. Tissandier owing his escape to his nervous temperament and pale complexion. M. Bert states that the supply of oxygen provided, 120 litres, ought to have been ten times as much, and that had he been at Paris he should have insisted on a larger quantity. It may be added that Dr. Janin Despalles, of Brussels, reports a cure of apoplexy, with paralysis of the right side, by making the patient inhale pure oxygen."

Indian Public Opinion remarks as follows:—"The *Times of India* has a correspondent at Simla, who probably thinks that Sir Richard Temple would like the Governorship of Madras,—as doubtless he would—or wishes for his advancement to that dignity, and the wish being father to the thought, telegraphed the other day to Bombay that Sir R. Temple had been appointed Governor of Madras, and that the Hon'ble Ashley Eden was to succeed him as the head of the Bengal Government. We believe there is not a shadow of foundation for the report which has been thus circulated. We have made enquiries at Simla from whence the rumour emanated, and have ascertained that no one there has heard any mention of the kind, and our contemporaries the *Pioneer* and *Bombay Gazette* have done the same with a similar result. The former paper has also learnt that the official who is most interested, had not yet heard of the good fortune which our Bombay contemporary's correspondent has so confidently announced. The most amusing part of the whole proceeding is the article, which immediately followed the telegram received from Simla, in the columns of the *Times of India*, in which our contemporary discusses the merits of the coming men, who, according to his Simla correspondent, were to reign at Guindy and Belvedere respectively. We should have thought that our contemporary's experiences during the Baroda Commission would have taught him the danger of placing implicit confidence in '*shaves*,' and of commenting upon events, which on enquiry, turn out never to have happened."

THE English papers record the death of Sir Joseph Hawley and contain long accounts of his wonderful successes on the race course. He is well known as once the owner of the finest stud of horses in England, the whole of which was sold in 1873, realising 23,575 guineas. The *Daily Telegraph* concludes its notice of his career in the following terms:—"Sir Joseph Hawley's triumph upon the British Turf have never been surpassed, even if they have ever been equalled. They comprise four—and the backers of Pero Gomez in Pretender's year would say five—Derbies, one Oaks, one St. Leger, three Ascot Cups, two Doncaster Cups, and one Goodwood Cup, to say nothing of a host of minor victories. But the moral of all this success is far more important than its collective amount: and it is briefly comprehended in the old saying that Honesty is the best Policy." There breathes not a man in England, nor has there ever lived one, who could have said with truth that upon any occasion Sir Joseph Hawley 'spake to him the thing that is not.' He was the most direct, straightforward, and truthful of men, and in all his transactions with his fellows he approved himself emphatically to be a man of his word. Moreover, the characteristic energy and industry with which the deceased Baronet pursued his favourite sport are not unworthy of imitation by his younger successors. Nothing was more common twenty years ago than for a friend to find him on his knees, in the familiar room that he occupied in Eaton-place, with the floor covered by sheet racing calendars, in which he was scrutinising the weights of public performers. He was thoroughly well acquainted with the history and literature of the Turf; and few volumes having reference to horse-racing in all its branches were absent from his shelves. That he was little adapted for the *rôle* of a Turf reformer will be denied by few who knew him intimately. Personally, he was inclined to be shy and ungraceful in manner, nor did he possess the tact, patience, persuasiveness, and power of choosing the *mollia tempora fandi* which avail so much towards carrying unpopular measures. The result is that his reforms, although approving themselves to the judgment of most racing men who look a little below the surface, are 'writ in water.' Nevertheless, his name will live for many generations as that of a great Turf patriarch. He was idolised throughout life by the trainers whom he employed, and by the jockeys who rode for him. Above the grave of none who for more than a quarter of a century have trodden the dangerous and slippery path of the Turf can it be recorded with more truth that he was an honest, generous, and larged-hearte man."

THE S. S. KING ARTHUR.

WHEN our reporter visited this ship yesterday evening, he was informed that, although the surveyors had examined her closely during the forenoon, nothing whatever was visible which could form the slightest clue to the mystery which appears to hang over her sudden leakage. Only one solution of the difficulty has so far as we know been suggested—namely, that some of the seacocks had been left open. To the uninitiated it may be necessary to remark that the seacocks are placed near the bottom of the vessel's hull, for the purpose of admitting water to the boilers and other purposes. Should this prove to be the case the engineer, or whoever may be responsible for the regulation of these dangerous openings, would be liable to a charge of serious negligence. Yesterday a fire engine was being put in gear for the purpose of filling the hold, or at least the compartment of the hold in which the leak occurred, with water, which being done, should there be any open cock, or other leakage in her bottom, it will be at once detected by the outflow of the water, which will under such conditions necessarily take place. The result of this experiment will be known some time to-day probably, and we hope in our issue of Monday to be in a position to give our readers the true solution of the difficulty which will no, doubt be discovered from the experiments of last night.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE WATER SUPPLY TO THE SHIPPING.

THE following letter has been addressed to the Municipal Commissioner by the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce:—

Bombay, 1st May 1875.

W. G. PEDDER, ESQ., C.S., Municipal Commissioner, Bombay.

SIR,—Complaints having been made to the Chamber of Commerce, by merchants largely representing the shipping interest, that the water supplied to the shipping is bad, the Committee desire me to address you on the subject.

The Committee observe that the pipe used by the Fort Trust for the shipping was shifted about two years ago to the north side of the Carnac Bunder, a distance of about 400 feet from the night soil pipe. At such a distance from the sewer, and assuming that the pipe has no connection whatever with it, it is probable that the water obtained from that pipe is neither polluted with sewage, nor by the tainted atmosphere in the immediate neighbourhood of its discharge. At the same time there is in the harbour just now a gross deal of sickness which is believed to have arisen from bat water having been supplied by the Master Attendants' Department, and the Committee trust that you will cause further enquiries to be made with the view of removing every ground for alarm on the subject.

There is, however, another pipe on the south side for the Carnac Bunder, which runs for some distance immediately over the sewer down to within a few yards of the discharge of the sewage. From this pipe, one connection supplies the ferry boats about 6 yards north or the discharge, and another connection fills the water boats of Abba Ebrahim, and Sulliman Pinyanee, at about 200 feet distance south west of it. It was this pipe, the Committee understand, that was formerly used by the Master Attendant for the shipping until sewage was found in the water, the result, it was said, of the pipe having been used to flush the sewer when it became choked. Now the boat of Abba Ebrahim carries tanks which hold 15 tons of water, and he supplies the shipping at lower rates than the rates charged by the Port Trust, and the boats of Sulliman Pinyanee (a boat containing only four tons) serve to supply the native craft. The Committee apprehend that if there is any ground for the alarm felt that the water supplied to the shipping is bad, it is probably attributable to the water obtained from the pipe at the south end of the Carnac Bunder, and they therefore desire to bring these circumstances to your notice, in the hope that you will cause the whole matter to be thoroughly enquired into, and such steps to be taken as will place the purity of the water supplied to the shipping beyond the possibility of doubt: and in the meantime that you will refuse to allow water to be obtained from any pipe that has any connection whatever with, or is used in flushing any night-soil pipe, or water that is likely to become polluted from the proximity of sewage.—I have, &c.

J. GORDON, Secretary.

TENDERS FOR THE BERAR SURPLUS BALANCES—SPECIAL WITHDRAWAL.

A *Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary* was yesterday issued containing the Following Notice to Bankers, Capitalists, and others.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of Bills drawn against the Surplus Cash Balances of the Berar Treasuries, on the conditions specified in the rules noted below.

Rules.

1. BILLS will be available for issue on the Treasuries of Akola and Oomraottee to the following extent:—

Akola	...	...	...	10 Lacs.
Oomraottee...	...	...	..	9 „

2. All Tenders should be submitted in sealed envelopes, addressed as follows:—

"Special Withdrawal Berar Surplus.

Tender for Bills on (Akola or Oomraottee, as the case may be)

To the First Assistant Resident,
Haidarabad, Deccan."

3. Tenders must on no account be written in the Vernacular, and separate tenders must be submitted for Bills on Akola and Oomraottee. Infringement of this Rule will involve rejection of the tender. For the convenience of intending purchasers, printed forms of tenders will be kept in stock by the extra Assistant Commissioner, Haidarabad, and will be issued to applicants.

4. The name and address of the person tendering should be clearly written at foot of the tender in English (in addition to Vernacular, if signature is in vernacular).

5. Tenders may be for the whole, or any portion, in even thousands, of the amount advertised.

6. Tenders must specify the rate of exchange at which the tender is made, the par or assay value of 100 Government Rupees being equivalent to 116-14-6 in Hallia Sicca Currency.

7. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees 5,000 in Halli Sicca coin, or Government Securities, as a guarantee of good faith; which deposit will be returned in the event of non-acceptance of tender; but the tender itself will not be returned.

8. Tenders will be opened at the Haidarabad Residency at noon on Wednesday, the 9th day of June; and persons tendering are invited to be present or to be represented by their Agents.

9. The Resident will not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender, nor will any reason be assigned for rejection of tenders.

10. Persons whose tenders may be finally accepted in whole or in part will be required, at the option of the Resident, to deposit 10 per cent. of the amount of their tenders on acceptance, and no portion of the deposit will be refunded till the *full* amount of Bills is received into the Treasury. This deposit will be forfeited in whole or in part, at the option of the Resident, in the event of non-compliance with the terms of the tender.

11. Persons whose tenders may be finally accepted will be required to pay the amount of their tenders into the Resident's Treasury within one month after intimation of acceptance of tenders. No larger amount will be received on any one day into the Government Treasury than can be conveniently shroffed by the establishment entertained for that purpose.

12. Persons whose tenders may be finally accepted will be required to pay the equivalent into the Resident's Treasury at Haidarabad in new Halli Sicca Rupees prior to the issue of Bills.

13. The Bills will be drawn at sight, in even thousands, and paid in Government Rupees at the Treasuries drawn upon. No Bill will be drawn for less than 5,000 Government Rupees, but bills for sums in excess of this amount, in even thousands, will be issued to suit the convenience of purchasers. By order.

W TWEEDIE, Major.
First Assistant Resident

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the Market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For consumers of Cocoa, especially Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions *vide Standard*, *Morning Post*, *British Medical Journal*, &c., &c.

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice and with all the experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets by Storekeepers and others all over the world.

MUSTARD.—Taylor Brothers' celebrated "Challenge" brand is prepared from the Choicest Seed by a patent process which prevents fermentation, and at the same time retains the pungency and purity of flavour to a degree which no other process can accomplish. The Double superfine quality is specially recommended. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

TREACHER AND COMPANY.

THE eleventh annual general meeting of shareholders of the company was held in the Fort premises on Thursday last for the purpose of receiving the accounts made up to 31st March 1875 and the directors' report; of declaring a dividend; and electing a director and auditors. In the absence of the Chairman of the Board Mr. W. Prescot, who arrived late, Mr. Adam Tait was called to the chair. Mr. Geo. Pugh, the manager in India, read the notice convening the meeting. The directors' report, which was taken as read, is as follows:—

The Directors have now the pleasure to submit the general statement of accounts, and copy of profit and loss account for the year ending 31st March 1875. The stock has been carefully taken as on previous occasions, but your Directors, feeling that this item of account is of such importance that it cannot be over-estimated, have this year considered that it would be satisfactory to themselves and the shareholders if some external check were supplied to supplement the existing system. Accordingly two of their number have personally made a general comparison between the stock and stock books, and in other ways tested the accuracy of the stock-taking. The result has been most satisfactory. They found that the Stock had been systematically arranged in departments by the manager, Mr. Pugh, and the unvarying correctness of entry and the safe valuation of depreciated articles have impressed them with the fullest confidence in the statement of stock now before you, and with a sense of the very efficient and trustworthy manner in which it has been taken. The profit of the year's working is Rs. 32,833-10-0; from this the Directors have transferred the sum of Rs. 15,000 to the fire insurance fund and Rs. 6,000 to the building fund, making the former amount to Rs. 1,20,000 and the latter to Rs. 2,62,000. The Directors have not added largely to the building fund, having expended during the year an additional sum of over Rs. 7,000 for the completion of the roof of the Poona premises. The balance available for distribution after providing for the above funds is Rs. 61,833-10-0 and with this the Directors propose to pay a dividend of 6 per cent on the capital. The shareholders will be called upon to appoint auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration. Mr. Winter has resigned his seat, and Mr. Prescot has again joined the board. The shareholders will be asked to confirm the election of Mr. Prescot. Mr. Tait retires by rotation, and being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

Mr. Tait said that, in the absence of the Chairman of the Board, he was called upon to take his place; and he hoped the shareholders would excuse him for what little he had to say. Before putting the first resolution to the meeting, he would refer to a few of the points which were most deserving of notice. The first was the London Agency account for goods bought and shipped, Rs. 34,787, a very good average indeed, and against that was the amount of the goods at sea, which came to Rs. 44,736. The stock in trade was the next thing that called for notice. Its value amounted to Rs. 4,65,110, or, with the goods at sea, to about five lacs. The book debts were again slightly higher, being Rs. 1,74,772, a lac and a half being the average; so that the Chairman thought they could have nothing to say against that portion of the accounts. Another thing was the cash balance, which would allow a good dividend to be declared. This was, the Chairman said, the pleasant part of the report. Alluding to the unpleasant part, he said the company had encountered very strong opposition outside and had had to contend against considerable odds, but he was glad to say that the returns notwithstanding of both the Fort and the Byculla establishments were good and satisfactory. A certain amount of loss which was inevitable, had been met by extended business. As far as Poona was concerned, the season last year was unusually bad owing to the absence of the military; and that cause, coupled with the sickness of the manager and assistant manager, had led to a reduction of the dividend by one per cent. But a Bombay, they had very fairly made head against the opposition which they met with.

It was then proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Tribhowundas Nathoobhoy, and carried unanimously, That the report and accounts for the year ending the 31st March 1875 be received and adopted.

Proposed by Mr. W. Prescot, seconded by Mr. Macneild Geudlas, and carried unanimously, That a dividend of 6 per cent. for the past year be paid on and after the 25th inst.

Mr. W. Prescot proposed that Mr. A. Tait be re-elected a director of the company.

Mr. Moorhouse seconded the resolution. I know from personal experience that Mr. Tait looks well after the books of the company, and I think he is a very good gentleman to have on the direction.

The proposition was carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. A. Tait, seconded by Mr. Taylor, and carried unanimously, That the election of Mr. W. Prescot as a director be confirmed.

Proposed by Mr. Prescot, and seconded by Mr. G. Cruddas, That Mr. Mowat and Mr. O'Connell be elected auditors for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Rs. 300 each.

Mr. Cruddas said the abovenamed gentlemen had shown a great deal of attention to the affairs of the company; and he thought they could not have better auditors.

The proposition was carried unanimously.

Mr. Moorhouse enquired how far the fire insurance fund was to be carried. He approved of the policy of the directors, which he had no wish to oppose; but he thought that, but for the amount carried to the fund, the dividend would have been 7½ per cent. It was more a question for the directors but he would throw out a suggestion whether the fund in hand was not sufficient to meet any emergency which might arise.

The Chairman did not think they had reached the point when they should stop. They had their building and property worth nearly eleven lacs, and no one could say the fund in hand was sufficient. He (the Chairman) thought it was rather premature to raise the question of stopping the contribution to the fire insurance fund.

Mr. Prescot spoke in favor of insuring with the company itself; and said it was a very small contribution they paid, only half a per cent. on their property. The question had been considered very often by the directors.

Mr. Moorhouse said he did not speak in a spirit of opposition: only he thought it was a fair question to raise.

The proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

THE FACTORY COMMISSION.

FIFTH SITTING.

THE Commissioners appointed to enquire into the present condition of the operatives in the Bombay mills and factories sat again on Wednesday last, when further evidence was taken on the subject. The witnesses called were—Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banarjee, the Secretary of the New Great Eastern Spinning Mills, and Mr. J. H. Bower, a gentleman of nearly five and twenty years' experience in the working of cotton mills, both at home and here. Having been no less than twenty years a mill-owner in England, Mr. Bower is more or less versed in all the different departments of the mills. Mr. Muncherjee in his evidence states, that although the children attend at the mill during the same hours that the adults do, they only do some four or five hours' work during the entire day. This he explains by the fact that their work consists in removing the bobbins when they are filled and replacing them with others. The children have then an idle spell until the bobbins they have placed on the machine become in their turn full, when they are again called in and repeat the operation. Mr. Muncherjee, in concluding his evidence, expressed the opinion that there is no need for a legislative act to regulate the mills. Although his mill only gives every alternate Sunday as a day of rest, he advocates one day's rest in every seven. He considers that any education other than that of a technical nature would be useless, and would have the children to provide their own education. Out of 871 hands employed in his mill, 153 only can read and write. Mr. Bower, on the other hand, considers an Act advisable if not absolutely necessary, and would extend its provisions to the whole of India, on the grounds that an Act, operating only in Bombay would handicap the mill-owners of the Presidency in the competition with those in other parts of the county. He considers the present working hours much too long and would reduce them to 60 hours per week. Mr. Bower would educate the children at the expense of the Government, and thinks that such a course would be beneficial. He is also in favour of closing the mills at least one clear day in every seven.

We understand that the sittings of the Commission are now very nearly brought to a close, but that before finally drawing up their resolutions, the members will visit some one or more of the mills in order that a personal inspection of the mills may assist them in forming their opinions on the most correct basis possible.

At the meeting on Wednesday the first witness called was Muncherjee Nowrojee Banarjee, who said, I have been Secretary to the New Great Eastern Spinning Company for the past year and a half, previous to which time I have had no experience except as a director of a mill. The machinery in our mill is protected thoroughly as it is in almost all the Bombay mills. I do not think that there is any necessity for a legislative enactment, to compel the protection of machinery; but all machinery should be protected. There ought to be a proper distance between the machines, to enable the operatives to work with safety and security. Boys work in our mill from seven years of age upwards; girls of the same age also work. We employ 145 children, of whom 11 only are girls. There are 89 women and 781 men. The children do not work during the same time as the men but only for three or four hours. Their work is very light. They come to their work when the mill opens and go when it closes. Their work is to remove the bobbins when full and replace them by others for which purpose they are only called in occasionally. The machinery is at such times stopped so that they incur no danger. In summer we work from 5-30 a.m. to 6 p.m., and in winter from 6-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. They are allowed to take their meals at their convenience during working hours. They are allowed to go for the purpose of smoking twice in the day, for about ten minutes. Half an hour is allowed at 12-30 p.m. to 1 p.m., for the purpose of rest. They take their meals in the rooms in which they work. Considering the nature of the work I don't think the hours are too long. This occupation involves standing, but I have never heard any complaints by the operatives on that account. A shed is provided for the men to smoke in. A shed for them to take their meals in is not so particularly required. It might be more healthy for them to take their meals in such a shed, but I do not think there is need for it. We close the mill on alternate Sundays. I would certainly close the mills once a week to give the operatives rest, but not necessarily to give the machinery rest. The alternate Sundays on which we work we stop at 4 o'clock p.m., in order to clean the machinery. Sometimes when our machinery wants cleaning we employ extra hands at night to do the work and pay them extra. We give all the Hindoo holidays. There are also generally about three days occupied by the boiler inspector, when we are compelled to close. This would make about fifty-two holidays in the year. I would, as a rule, close the mill on Sunday, except when a holiday occurred during the week, when I would work on the following Sunday. Our mill is amply supplied with water except in the monsoon. The people, as far as I have heard, are healthy. They have been reported to me as suffering from eating indigestible food. They seldom stay away on account of sickness. When they are absent it is generally on account of domestic or religious ceremonies, &c. The ventilation is effected by doors and windows. In the sizing room there are roof ventilators, which are provided to carry away the vapour which arises from the sizing, and is very offensive if not carried off by these ventilators. The temperature in our mill is at an average of from 85° to 95° in May. We use our doors and windows for ventilation except on the weather side. The sizing-room has the highest temperature. The stench in this room is not much felt: it is so well ventilated. Our mill has been built with special regard to ventilation. We intend to have roof ventilators in our mill wherever necessary. The atmosphere in the blowing and the grinding rooms is fluffy and dusty. The operatives in this department keep their mouths covered, and only work a short time. The grinding room is apart from the others. The dust from the blowing room cannot escape into any other room. The children are not educated in our mills. I think a very elementary education would be lost on the operatives. From a return made by our manager to me, I find that 153 out of our people can read and write. If their education is to serve a purpose so as to make them skilled mechanics when they grow up, technical education should be given: the expense of this would be beyond the reach of the children themselves. It would not matter to the mill-owners whether the children were educated or not as far as regards elementary education. I would, therefore, leave them to provide for their own education. I wish to state that the women in our mills do not work as much as the men. They get a certain amount of light work to do after which they go home; they are paid monthly wages. men working on holidays get two days pay. Upon enquiry I find that there are only 11 men out of our 871 hands who have two wives; none have three. Pregnant women are not allowed to come after a certain period. The cotton manufacturing industry is still in its infancy and the mill-owners have not conducted the mills in such a manner as to require the interference of a legislative Act, and in my opinion, therefore, the interference of Government is not needed.

Mr. J. H. Bower then gave his evidence as follows:—I have been the manager of the Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company for about two years, previous to which I was two years connected with the Old Great Eastern. I was for twenty years a mill-owner in England. As far as I see, the Bombay mills are as well protected as in England, where all machinery is compelled to be protected—and bands passing through floors &c. must be protected, a certain distance up. If an Act is passed the Inspector should have power in regard to these matters. There is more room in the Bombay mills between the machines than at home. We employ boys of from 7 to 8 years of age at light work in the room throstle. The mills work from day-light to dark except for half an hour. For the youngest children this is too much. In England they only work five hours a-day. I would limit women, young persons and children to sixty hours a week. The mills in England are only worked fifty-eight hours. I think it is only necessary to provide for the hours of labour of women, young persons and children. The men might be left to themselves. The removal of the women, persons and children stops the mill. In the Calcutta mills they have three relays of hands—men, women, and children—each of which work for a certain time and in rotation. I believe, I give our operatives four days in the month, inclusive of native holidays. At the Holee and some other times they get two days. I think it would be advisable to close one day weekly. I don't think it advisable to fix a certain day of the week as a holiday. I would arrange that the mills should only run 60 hours per week, and leave it to the operatives to choose the time. Under the English Act you must give eight days over and above one day in every week. I propose to close one day weekly for the benefit of the operatives who can thus attend to themselves, and attend to their domestic affairs and to enable the millowners to overhaul the machinery &c. In England no lost time is allowed to be made up in the event of the mill being closed at any time. Clear water is provided in our mill for the people. There is no shed for the operatives to take their meals in. The operatives usually take their meals while the mill is working and use the half hour allowed to them for the purposes of recreation. I don't think that there is much sickness among them. The windows are opened as much as possible for ventilation. The mill has a northern front, and has roof ventilators. I have not seen any mills with any means of ventilation if they would only use them. In the blowing room, the dust cannot be helped: there is no special method of ventilation used in our blow room. There are flues, however, with fans which take away the great bulk of the dust. The people in this room rarely cover their air passages, except when cleaning out the dust. In the grinding room the dust is much worse and people always work with their mouths and noses covered. We have no special method of ventilating this room. A fan might be used advantageously. There are only three or four people employed in that room. The atmosphere is warm and not very sweet. We keep the sizing as long as we can, from two to three months. It is allowed to ferment and that causes a foul smell. It is during the fermentation that the gluten is separated from the starch. The better the quality of the flow we work with, the quicker and better we achieve our purpose. No room is ventilated, to allow of the vapour from the sizing to escape, as it is dangerous to health. The heat and vapour is very great. Doors, windows, and roof ventilators are all kept open for the purpose of ventilation in this room. I was a very strong advocate for education when at home. I think a slight education for the children would be beneficial. At home the millowners don't educate the children, and I think the Government here should attend to it. The children ought to be educated. I would only employ them for half the day, otherwise I would employ them all the day of 10 hours. I think an Act would be beneficial, but it should be applied to all India, as it would otherwise handicap us against the rest of India. The Act ought not to be hampered with details more than could be avoided. In India it requires a larger number of men to attend to the same amount of work than in England. We employ at least 35 or 30 per cent. more hands. The cost of labour here is about 50 per cent. only of the cost at home. A girl in England will earn £4 a month at weaving; an adult male here at the same work will earn from 15 to 20 Rs. A spinner at home makes 30s. to 36s. a week; here he makes Rs. 24 a month. A piecer at home gets 14s. a week; one here earns about Rs. 10 a month. There is no difficulty in obtaining labour for the mills. The probable great increase of mills will not create any difficulty on this score. The mills pay their labourers higher than the other class of labourers are paid in this country. They are a very good thing for them. I would make the Act as simple as possible and interfere with the details as little as possible.

The Commission then adjourned.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE MAXIMUM AGE FOR CANDIDATES FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE.

(*Englishman.*)

THE proposal to raise the maximum age for candidates for the Indian Civil Service examinations from twenty-one to twenty-five years will probably meet with unanimous approval alike from the friends of education and of India. The demoralising influence which the examinations have undoubtedly exercised on education, and which, if not obviated, bids fair to become a public nuisance, is due entirely to the low limit of age fixed by the Civil Service Commissioners, while the limit has at the same time had the effect of excluding from the Indian Civil Service the very class of men whom the examinations were intended to attract. Unless afflicted with some special craze for Indian life—a kind of delusion sure to be dispelled by the reality, and to leave its victim none the better public servant,—few youths with talent and energy enough to afford them a reasonable prospect of university distinctions are at present amenable to the temptations offered by the Civil Service Commissioners for the surrender of all such hopes is the only condition on which they can compete successfully at an examination to pass which requires them to devote themselves to a special course of cramming at the very time when they should be working for their degree. The result is that the bulk of the candidates have, of late years, been second and third-rate boys from our public schools, with a sprinkling of undergraduates conscious of their weakness; men, many of whom might doubtless have turned out fairly good scholars and useful members of society, had they persevered in their education, but who, having been tempted to abandon it prematurely, come out here most imperfectly grounded in the knowledge required to make them either the one or the other. Raise the age to twenty-five, and, though India may not get the pick of the universities, she will get a fair proportion of a class of men little, if at all, inferior—the class who, having worked on manfully to the end of their College career, have just missed the rewards which would have kept them at home. At the same time the examinations will cease to exercise a disturbing influence on general education. Even should the minimum age not at the same time be raised, very young men will abstain from a contest in which they would be almost certainly outweighed, while the older men will have abundant time for special preparation, after going through the usual school and university course.

An idea seems to have got abroad that if the maximum age is raised, it will be raised for Europeans only but we do not apprehend that any such unfair arrangement as this is likely to be made. Indeed, it could only be made with the express object of excluding natives altogether, for the reasons for leaving them plenty of time for general education are even stronger than in the case of Europeans.

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STRIKING JUSTICE.

(*Lahore Correspondent of the Pioneer.*)

AN incident which recalls the best old patriarchal times took place the other day at Umballa, being no less than what would be called in a modern play-bill "a terrific hand-to-hand single combat" between a magistrate and a criminal—the Sessions Judge of Umballa and a prisoner, who was under trial for murder. The trial, indeed, seems to have been over, for Mr. MacNabb was writing his judgment, when the prisoner sidled up to what is described as a "large iron spike about a yard long," which seems to have been placed conveniently within his reach. Having secured this interesting weapon, he immediately knocked down the native Deputy Inspector and was proceeding to carry out what in

THE HORSE GUARDS APOLOGIST.

(*Pall Mall Gazette*, April 23.)

If anything were needed to satisfy impartial minds that the prevalent complaints of the condition of the army are well-founded, the leading article in the *Times* of this morning on a motion of which Lord Elcho has given notice must have fully supplied the want. A cause must be indeed desperate when it can only be defended by arguments so audaciously misleading as those to which the *Times* is compelled to resort. Lord Elcho will shortly move that, "while expressing no opinion as to the necessity or expediency of enlisting and training immature lads for the service of the Crown, with a view to their ultimate development into efficient manhood, this House is of opinion that no youth under twenty years of age should be reckoned as effective soldier and borne as such on the Army Estimates. And this House is further of opinion that the number of youths under twenty years of age enlisted and serving in each arm of the service should be annually and separately stated in the Estimates." The motion, we are told, is an illustration "of a kind of criticism" which the *Times*, though claiming in passing "as much patriotic jealousy on the subject as any military critics," yet thinks that "it requires some patience to deal with." Let us see what sort of demand the *Times* makes on the patience of its readers by its own mode of dealing with it. The assumption, it says, on which the motion proceeds is that "under our present system of organization we are enlisting such a number of immature lads under twenty years as to render the return of our nominal force utterly deceptive, and that the country is not informed of the facts." Now Lord Elcho, continues the *Times*, ought to be aware of the contents of a paper which before he made his speech on Tuesday night had already been presented to Parliament. The paper in question consists of statistical tables relative to recruiting, and contains, it seems, "the very information for which Lord Elcho is so anxious." What, then, does this wonderful paper show? Why, it shows, says the *Times* triumphantly, that the "lowest average age in any arm of the service is the age of nineteen years and six months among the drivers recruited for the Royal Engineers;" while "among the infantry of the line selected by Lord Elcho as his test—the average age of recruits was more than nineteen years and 9 months! In other words, taking the recruits of last year as a whole, their average age within three months after their enlistment was the very twenty years for which Lord Elcho contends." That is to say, a complaint that there is much too large a proportion of recruits under twenty years of age amounts to a contention that the "average" of recruits should be twenty or only a little under. It seems that in credible that a newspaper whose readers may be presumed to be of more than the average age of seven or eight, should boldly offer an argument which depends for acceptation on an utter ignorance of arithmetic. There is hardly an intelligent child in the country who could not reply that if out of a dozen men averaging twenty years of age only four are as old as twenty four, all the other eight may be as young as eighteen; and yet it is possible for the most influential journal in England to "reply" to those who complain of the number of immature recruits by offering statistics which allow that there may be two immature recruits to every one of full age. We do not profess to explain the origin, be it mental or moral, of this extraordinary defence, it is impossible to say whether it is the result of intellectual confusion on the part of the writer or of immeasurable confidence in the stupidity of his readers. But if it be the latter it is probable that for once the *Times* has gone too far in this direction, and that a long experience of the impunity with which nonsense may be passed off for sense has betrayed our contemporary into an indiscretion.

The statistics quoted by the *Times*, so far from supplying the information for which Lord Elcho is so anxious, furnish the best justification of his anxiety. The "average age" is in each case so low that it makes the strongest presumption that the number of immature recruits is very large. In no one of the eleven heads under which recruits are classified is the average age more than 20 years 8½ months, while in six out of the eleven it is under 20. In the infantry of the line, which it is agreed to take as a test, it is 19 years 9 months; and since that statement gives no information as to the number of recruits who are in fact under that age, the second measures are taken to supply such information annually better. The *Daily News* of this morning states, on authority which we have not yet been able to trace, "that there are" in our small army as many as 19,764 soldiers under twenty years of age "—*i.e.*, according to their own statement; and our contemporary—not usually given to exaggerating our military deficiencies—adds that "the proportion is certainly too large." We think so too.

It is idle, moreover, to attempt to disguise the fact that the returns themselves are not to be trusted and in spite of the unfair attempt of the *Times* to make a personal matter of this question, it must not be allowed to drop. Neither Colonel Mure nor anybody else ever charged our military authorities with connivance at perjury "from the highest to the lowest. The highest authorities do not go personally into the recruiting market and offer the shilling to boys of seventeen who swear they are nineteen. But that this is done is well known, and it requires some patience to deal the apologists who can assert the contrary while quoting almost in the same breath from returns which contain evidence of the fact. A commanding officer in the Southern District states his ground for dissatisfaction with the recruits that they are younger than declared age and four commanding officers at Aldershot complain that his recruits are older than stated. The latter could not of course, be a ground of complaint unless these recruits taken at their proper age would have been too old for enlistment, so that it appears that army gets out only boys below but men beyond the age of efficiency under the present system. And thus the "average age" test of the *Times* is by the enlistment of a certain number of men of advanced age made more unsatisfactory than ever. As to the quality of the recruits, what does the *Times* say to the evidence of these reports and how is it that that evidence escaped it as a document with which it is evidently familiar? Only 78 out of 136 commanding officers are satisfied with their recruits, 25 are "fairly satisfied" whatever that may mean (it certainly cannot mean much as it is something less than satisfied), and 32 are dissatisfied. And these 32 all tell pretty nearly the same tale—"inferior physique;" "recruits young, with want of stamina;" "want of both stamina and size;" "extreme youth and debility, feeble and young." Such is the tale told by 25 per cent. of the commanding officers; and, when we consider the natural temptation they are under to make the best of things, we can judge of the real significance of the reports taken as a whole as well as of the severe strain which the *Times* must be put on its "patriotic jealousy" in publishing such an article as that which discredits its reputation to-day.

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Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

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FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,788,000.

CHAIRMAN:
BERNARD HALL, ESQ.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER
J. MONCRIEF WILSON, ESQ.
SUB-MANAGER:
T. WALTON THOMSON, ESQ.

In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed.

Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favourable terms than hitherto.

Promptly in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.

Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Queen offers the ordinary security arising out of its Life Assurances only, and the Bonus declared, which amounted to £195,527, being 67·05 per cent. of the entire Net Premiums received on every Policy then in existence, and which, after making ample reserve on a 3 per cent. pure premium valuation, showed a clear divisable surplus or profit for the quinquennium of over £30,000.

IN ADDITION IT POSSESSED

A General Reserve amounting to £130,000, being considerably more than sufficient to provide for all running Fire risks.

It will thus be seen that in point of security

QUEEN POLICIES ARE UNSURPASSED.

The Company has paid

IN SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS, £1,346,314.

Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives: full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

A List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.

TRUSTEES.

THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq.
WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq.
THE REV. RICHARD WOOD, B.D.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN.—THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH

The Rev. Edward Carr, LL.D.	William Forbes Skene, Esq
William Emmens, Esq.	W. J. Ll. Jay
Charles Harrison, Esq.	Herbert Taylor, Esq.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.	William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
William Cuthbrish, Esq.	The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.,
Richard Nugent, Esq.	

SECRETARY.

STEPHEN HENRY EMMENS, Esq.

The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors more, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII.) empowering this Institution.

The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.

No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY PERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

No extra charge for sea passage.

Reduction to European rates without medical examination.

Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly or monthly as desired.

Parsees and Armenian lives insured.

For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents

Bombay.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August, 1865.

NOTICES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandize, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC (and re-insurance) INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... "	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... "	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... "	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... Rs.	2,000,000
THE RHINISH WESTHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL "	3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... "	4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... "	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... "	3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... "	2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS, ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY, Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

NOTICES.

JEMSEDJEE NOWROJEE,

CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHANT,

KALBADEVEE ROAD,

BOMBAY,

BEGS to invite the attention of LADIES and GENTLEMEN to his large stock of Carved and Plain Blackwood and Teakwood and Gold Gilt Furniture for Drawing-room, Dining-room, Bed-room, Offices, Mansion, Camps, Clubs, &c., &c.

IRON BEDSTEADS, Iron Baby's Cots, Cradles, Folding Chairs, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Iron Stretcher Beds, Swing Cots, Tents, &c., of all sizes. Brass Canopies, Tents, Tent Beds, Child's Beds, Swing Cots, and Reclining Chairs, Rocking Horses of all sizes.

DRESSING TOILET GLASSES, Ebony and Mahogany wood with or without marble top.

ENGLISH PREAMBULATORS of one and two seats, Wooden and Tin Tubs for bath-rooms. Heat Bath Tubs, Foot Tubs and Cans.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY LAMPS, Police Hand Lanterns, Round Hanging Globes, plain and flowered; Argand Hanging Globes, plated and bronzed Kerosine Hanging Lamps, Camera Globes, Pictures in frames, Travelling Portmanteaus of all sizes and description.

MILLINERY.—Ladies' Hats, Bonnets, Kid Gloves, Straw Hats Dresses, Ladies' Boots, Children's Straw Hats, Cloaks, Frocks, Hoods, Caps, &c. &c., Air Pillows, Beds, Hair Brushes, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Scented Soap in boxes and bars, Combs, Children's Toys, Sweetmeat Bottles, &c., Marble Vases, Flower Vases, Bird Cages, Children's Boots and Shoes.

CROCKERIES.—Dinner sets, Breakfast sets, Wine Coolers, Electro plated Epergnes, and other candelabras, &c., Cut Tumblers, Glasses, Wine Jugs, Beer and Water Jugs, complete sets, &c.

CRETONNES, CHINTZ, REPS, DAMASKS, VELVETS, plain and flowered, of all colours and description, Gimps, Fringes, Cords, silk and woollen, for furniture, &c., Carpet Foot-stools, Carpet Rolls and Borders, Carpets in pieces, of sizes, Tea Trays in sets.

SINGLE HARNESSES and BUGGY WHIPS, &c., &c., Feather Fans, Lamp Fans, China Coffee and Tea Canisters, China Mats, Rattan Chairs.

RAILWAY RUGS, Table Covers, Copper Kettles round and oval-shaped.

J. N. further begs to state that he would be glad to receive orders for making furniture of every and any description, and according to any kind of pattern sent to him with instructions.

J. N. also undertakes to Repair, Re-line and Polish (French) carefully all sorts of Furniture, &c., either at the residence of Customers or in his Establishment, if forwarded.

The large patronage J. N. has been favoured with throughout this Presidency, and having furnished from his Establishment, Furniture and Goods of various descriptions to European Ladies and Gentlemen, as well as His Highness the Holkar of Indore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Raja of Rutlam, the Princes of Kattyawar, and many other Native Chiefs, J. N. hopes for a continuance of their kind support.

SIMPSON AND CO.,

CARRIAGE BUILDERS & HARNESS MAKERS,

MADRAS,

ESTABLISHED, 1840.

S. & Co., with reference to the direct communication lately established between MADRAS and BOMBAY, beg to bring to the notice of the PUBLIC of the latter Presidency, that they are PREPARED to EXECUTE ORDERS for all DESCRIPTIONS of CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., which they guarantee to be made out of the best seasoned material, and which, after lengthened trial, in nearly every part of India, have been found to be CHEAPER, LIGHTER, and MORE DURABLE than those imported from EUROPE.

MINIATURE and full-sized CANOE BAROUCHES.

BISMARCK and ELCHO SOCIABLES.

THE LATEST DESIGNS, in Canoe, Square, and Sociable Landaus, with patent folding hoods.

SINGLE BODY, Croydon, Denmark, Victoria, and Princess of Wales Angular Phaetons, fitted with shifting coach-boxes, for driving, and patent screw brake, acting instantly from inside.

CLARENCE COACHES, fitted with patent concealed door hinges, giving greater width of door-way.

SINGLE and double seated, circular-fronted Miniature and full-sized BROUGHAMS.

STANHOPE and MAIL PHAETONS with shifting hoods convertible into Waggonette, T. Cart, or Stanhoper at pleasure.

TWO-WHEELED Victoria, Norfolk, Malvern and Welsh Dog-Carts, with hoods, for Pony or Horse.

C. AND UNDER SPRING, or grasshopper spring, octagon, and side sweep Buggies.

SIMPSON'S improved Dog-Cart, hung low, for Ladies, with high wheels and spring shafts.

S. AND CO.'S improved Travelling Waggon, with convertible Hood, for Horses or Bullocks.

CHA À BANC, 4-in-hand Coaches, Canoe-shaped, and other Drags.

STATE CARRIAGES, as supplied to the Rajah of Mysore and other Princes, estimated for and complete in the best taste.

PALANKEEN COACHES.

HANSOMS, with Hood to fold back, &c.

THE DESIGN of each CARRIAGE, drawn up, full size, for inspection and approval.

DRAWINGS and ESTIMATES sent free on application.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT

VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZER, AND UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING CLOTHES.

*For PREVENT